BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

THE COTTON PAIR.

AGAIN we come before you and solicit your trade, so liberally extended to us in the past. We are better prepared than ever to sell you, and are still HEADQUAR-TERS for Pure and Reliable Drugs and Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Patent Medicines. Etc., Etc., and in fact anything in our line

The most important branch of the Drug Business is conceded by all to be the PRESCRIPTION DEPART-MENT, and we desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we make a specialty of compounding Physicians' Prescriptions, and guarantee all ingredients used by us to be absolutely PURE and FRESH. There is probably nothing about which mankind are so deservedly particular as the Medicines which sickness compels them to take, and the great desideratum is to feel assured that the Apothecary fully understands the preparation of the Physician's prescription. We guarantee accuracy and purity, at prices as low as quality of same

find our Stock complete, and also find that a dollar wil! go further with us in buying such articles than you have ever before experienced. We invite your attention to a few of our Proprietary remedies, which we recommend to be reliable Medicines and worthy of a trial.

Wilhites' Soothing Syrup or Baby's Friend is an invaluable remedy for children when teething, regulating the bowels and relieving pain. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is pleasant to take, soothes the child, relieves wind, and is the best known remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or otherwise

> Wilhite's Cough Syrup-Cough, Cough, Cough. A cold neglected, a cough left to cure itself oftentimes leads to complications fatal in their results. A prompt visit to our Store at the inception of the trouble, the use of Wilhite's Cough Syrup, which we can confidently recommend as a good remedy, will relieve much suffering and anxiety on the part of friends.

Many children suffer from day to day-fretful, cross and peevish-and the cause of their suffering is not suspected. A pallid and sickly countenance, irregularity of appetite or great voracity, bad breath, foul tongue, great thirst, gradual emaciation, irritable temper, redness of nostrils, disposition to be picking the nose, are all symptoms indicating the presence of Worms. If any of these symptoms are noticed or Worms are suspected, procure a bottle of Wilhite's Worm Syrup or Vermifuge, which costs but 25 cents, and give it according to directions. It any Worms are present they will soon be expelled, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your darling restored to health again. If there are no Worms present the Syrup will do no harm, but will the snowy fleece is its perfection. The move the bowels gently and leave the system in a healthy condition. This Syrup contains no Calomel, and no Castor Oil or purgative medicine is required with it It should be in every family. Try it. The largest bottle of Worm Medicine in the market for 25c. ital of the State, seems to an untrained

> Wilhite's Eye Water is a sure cure for inflamed or Weak Eyes, or any ordinary form (where no mechanical or constitutional trouble exists) of Sore Eyes. It has been used with great success for a number of years, and amount paid for it will be refunded if it fails to cure any common form of Sore Eyes after directions have been carefully followed. If it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Price 25c per bottle.

DR. JOHNSTONE'S SAPONACEOUS ODONTINE is the best preparation i the market for thoroughly cleansing, preserving and beautifying the teeth, hardening the gums and imparting a delicious odor to the breath. Nothing injurious. A safe and pleasant dentifrice. Recommended by A. P. Johnstone, D. D. S., and prepared by

WILHITE & WILHITE. PROPRIETORS, ANDERSON, - - S. C.

"Go Tell all the People for Miles Around!"

JOHN M. HUBBARD & BRO ARE PREPARED TO SELL

MORE JEWELRY. MORE WATCHES, MORE SILVERWARE, MORE CLOCKS, &C. AT PRICES MORE TO YOUR NOTION.

THAN EVER BEFORE.

EVERYTHING in the shape of a Watch, Clock or Jewelry thoroughly repaired

FERTILIZERS FOR 1885.

The Attention of the Farmers of Anderson County is respectfully called to our

OLD RELIABLE BRANDS OF HIGH GRADE GUANO AND ACID

Which are so well and favorably known throughout the County, and which we are now prepared to offer them in any quantity, for Cash or Cotton. We have always given you low prices, and are prepared to do so again. Call and

We are in a position to offer inducements to CASH BUYERS of CORN, FLOUR, BACON, MOLASSES

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

As we are receiving large quantities of these Goods direct from the points of production.

We are Agents for the Celebrated WHITE HICKORY WAGONS-guaranteed the

Mishawaba Sulky and Ordinary Turning Plows,
Daniel Pratt Gins, Feeders and Condensers,
Caunt's Home-made, 7-Fingered Grain Cradle—the
Best Cradle ever offered on this or any other market.
The Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders, with
The latest improvements, making them
The most desirable Harvesting Machines
In the World.

Our Stock of General Merchandise is complete in all Departments, and we respectfully solicit a call from any desiring to buy Goods, as our facilities enable us to ster the best Goods at the most reasonable prices.

MCCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

Anderson, S. C., Feb. 12, 1885

HAVE YOU WAITED FOR BARGAINS!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, DRESS GOODS and NOTIONS?

IF you have, here is your chance, as I will sell my ENTIRE STOCK At and below Cost for the next Thirty days. REMEMBER, everything I have in Stock will be sold at and below Cost. I carry

Ladies' and Children's Shoes

That you can find in the City.

March 5, 1885

JOHN M. McCONNELL.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1885.

The South Carolina Exhibit.

New York Commercial Advertiser. NEW ORLEANS, March 1.-In celeorating the Centennial of Cotton, it should be remembered that no State in the South has history so interwoven with the great industry as that of South Csr-olina. From Charleston 100 years ago was exported the first bale of Southern snow, and from that date to this cotton has been a chief element in the wealth of the State which has done more than any other to foster the growth of its power. Before Whitney reaped the benefit of another's invention one of her citizens invented the cotton gin, which virtually resident to the cotton gin, which virtually raised the staple to its throne, and very lately another has patented an invention, which an official committee here, after careful investigation, pronounces to be the only improvement ever made upon the saw gin, one which will soon supercede all other gins. The cot-ton harvester, which another South Carwill permit.

We make purchases from first hands, select Goods with special reference to wants of our customers, and make them at such prices as will ensure their ready sale. All we ask of our friends is that they call and look over our Stock. It will be the constant aim of our House to please, and we shall spare no effort to do so.

We take the lead in Tollet Articles. You will considered the body guard of King Cotton. Their State exhibit shows a beautiful collection of cotton, culled from the Sea Islands to the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which form the northern boundary of the State. The staple of the Sea Island cotton of South Carolina is said to be the finest in the world. One of the South Carolina planters raises Sea Island for Lanely, the great French spin-ner, and receives an average price of \$1 per pound for his crop, when other Sea Island cotton are only bringing thirty-five to forty cents per pound. Two bales of this cotton are on exhibition, and have been entered for competition.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRODUCTS. Sea Island cotton is used to manufacture the best grades of spool cotton and fine laces, its long staple having a capacity to be spun into a thread so fine as to be almost invisible. It is shown here in bales, and framed under glass are samples of the pretty, silken stuff, just as it falls from the pod, looking in its dainty, airy lightness more like the spider's work than the product of a field crop. A very fine oil painting, the work of Miss Hel-en Murdock, of Charleston, shows a growing plant of Sea Island cotton full of blooms, red, white and blue, and the fully developed balls from which haug upland cotton is also well represented. cotton in beauty of texture. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, millo-maize, sugar cane and sorghum cane are all to be seen in their various forms, and they all, with the many other agricultural productions of the State, are used to decorate the roof and slender pillars of beautiful temple which forms one of the South Carolina exhibit—a veritable temple of agricultural industry—its outer courts being studded with glass vases containing the shelled grains of the different cereals whose sheaves thatch the roof, and the inner court has 600 jars of preserved fruits and samples of wine from the vineyards of the Piedmont section, which bids fair to rival France in the production of fine wines.

The fruits of this State are shown in most tempting fashion. One sees here peaches, pears, quinces, figs, plums, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gnoseberries, whortleberries, haws, grapes, jellies, jams and preserves of the good old fashioned kinds, which look as though they were good to eat and which give the eye a rest after viewing the immense quantities of fruit in this building put up in white, tasteless fashion and already covered with mold.

RICE IN THE GOOD OLD STYLE. After the agricultural temple has been admired the visitor to the South Carorice and its various products, and grades of clean rice, chaff, rough rice and the flour and bran which this grain yields. As a commercial display this is perfect, but to do full justice to the South Carolina rice the Charleston merchants should have sent along one of the old-time until a comp: "mamma's," as the colored women used to be called in Charleston, provided with a small cooking stove, who might have astonishing. tended to be eaten. Cooked by these old mammas, the rice is delicious. Each grain is separated and swollen to twice ts usual size, and does not at all resemble the sticky stuff served on so many

Bales of hay, seven different varieties, Carolina, has received the attention or some of the most successful of the farmers of the State. Blooded cattle are fast taking the place of the herds of worthless acrub stock, which once worthless acrub stock, which once State contains, there is no State exhibit the Exposition which surpasses that farmers now find a profitable occupation in raising fine cattle and hay. One hundred varieties of grass, from the 200 found in South Carolina, are on exhibition here. Many of these are needed for

PHOSPHATE ROCK.

The most prominent and original feature of the South Carolina exhibit is an immense pyramid of phosphate rock, thirty feet in height, made of thirty tons of the land and river rock. Set into the four sides of the pyramid are large shield-shaped plates which bear the following

"Annual shipment of phosphate rock, "Fertilizers manufactured, \$3,000,000.
"Annual product of mines, \$2,500,000.
"Annual shipment of fertilizers, 155,-

Jars are ranged around the face of the pyramid containing ground rock and in-gredients used in manufacturing it into fertilizers. There are also bags of pre-

fertilizers. There are also bags of pre-pared fertilizers.

As every commodity is estimated upon a gold basis, it is interesting to compare the yield of the phosphate of South Carolina mines with that of the gold mines of the Southern States. The gold mines of Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia produced, in 1884, 2866.828.77.

advantage of the other Southern States. Should the rate of production of phosphates continue as it has in the fourteen years of its discovery, in the same length of time which has elapsed since the United States mints have recorded the prediction. the production of gold, the value would reach the enormous sum of \$200,000,000; and there is reason to think that it will far exceed this amount, as the demand increases every year and the supply is believed to be inexhaustible.

MINERAL DEPOSITS. South Carolina is said to have very few mineral deposits of much value, but the samples shown here seem to refute the opinion of geologists, and the researches which are constantly making among the once almost unknown mountains of the the State is called, may bring to light wealth that is not now known. We see ores and sparkling among them, the stars of the mine—rubles, emeralds, topas, amethysts, garnets and other gems. There are some very fine building stones, soapstone and marble, with granite, from the quarries around Columbia which are now doing a paying business. The most interesting of all things shown in this section, is the collection of fossils from the quarries of the phosphate deposit on the South Carolina coast. The following account of the supposed origin of this deposit will convey a good idea of the curiosities to be found in this exhibition United States. The immense jawbones and teeth of these old fossils makes one feel thankful that the animals they represent are now extinct, or have grown so beautifully smaller as to have lost their former terrific appearance.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE STATE. The natural history of South Carolina is superbly illustrated here by a collection of stuffed animals from the Charleson Museum. The beautiful birds of this State make a bright glint of color among the dark animals and ghastly skeletons, they are placed beside. A group in one of these cases never fails to attract the attention of visitors. It consists of an immense rattlesnake wound around an old mossy tree, whose limbs support a vine of the yellow Jessemine (the vine and flowers are of wax). A mocking bird's nest has attracted the snake, and the family of birds are represented as attaching the snake and resented as attacking the snake, as mock-ing birds will, in defence of their home. This group is a perfect copy of one of Audubon's plates. Over two hundred specimens of the fish of the State are shown in this collection, but they belong to the State Fish Commission, which has n the last few years done a great deal to increase the supploy of good fish in South Carolina. Those exhibited here are preserved in plaster and painted and varnished until they present a very life-like appearance. Among them is a trout which weighed 14½ pounds and some specimens of the German carp which in the warm waters of the Southern States Lord Cornwallis said, a great many years ago, that Carolina was worth conquering, if only for the brim in her streams, and gentleman when they examine the speci-

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. The people of South Carolina realize nnually \$33,000,000 from the products of the different manufactures existing in the State, and a space proportionate to their importance has been accorded to the manufacturers in the State exhibit wherein to display their work. Ten of the cotton mills of the State, the Columbia Hosiery Mill and a wagon factory in Greenville, have availed themselves of this fine opportunity to advertise their State at the same time. Eleven companies engaged in mining phosphates and the manufacture of commercial fertili-zers unite in making one of the most interesting and instructive of the many wonderful and important things to be lina's exhibit is attracted to the pretty display of rice. Supported by pillars, which are glass tubes filled with rice, is a small roof thatched with sheaf rice, which justly claims to be the best in the world. Grouped around this centre piece are barrels, whose glass tops reveal the rice and its various products, and grades the sale of fertilizers has enriched the sale of fertilizers has enriched the owners, and at the same time the appli cation of them to the worn out lands of the State has enabled the farmers to increase the amount of produce per acre, until a comparison of the crop raised in 1884 with that of 1860, the most prosper ous year of ante bellum times, is simply

The annual product of the lumber and naval store business exceeds the value of the products of the cotton mills in South 000 bales of cotton at \$40 per bale. Both branches of this forestry trade are well represented in the exhibit of the State. The lumber exhibit is said by lumber Bales of hay, seven different varieties, including Bermuda, from ex-Governor Hagood's farm, and Johnson grass from the Childs farm near Columbia, bring before the attention of the student of Southern industries a branch which, since the passage of a stock law in South Carolina, has received the attention of the South Carolina Railroad in Charles and the most successful of the farm.

in the Exposition which surpasses that of South Carolina. Other States may exceed it in specialties. Some of the Western States expend their whole effort on grain, others make their minerals the point of interest, but South Carolina does not allow the phosphate or rice to eclipse the cotton, grain, lumber or man-ufacturing interest, but shows the whole State for what it is worth, and convinces all who examine the exhibits carefully that the resources of the State are as valuable as they are varied. After all it is impossible to show in an exposition the chief charms of this State as a place of residence. They consist of a climate of residence. They consist of a climate at once healthy as mountain air from the North, meeting the ocean breezes from the South, and the most perfect natural drainage possible from mountains to ocean, and a society composed of earnest, educated working men and women, who blend with the elegant polish of manner which generations of culture has made ascound nature, the progressive made second nature, the progressive spirit of the age. Necessity has brought forth every power within them, and the present status of the State as compared with the best days of its former great ness, speaks volumes for the enterprise of the South Carolinians of the New

North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia produced, in 1884, \$266,828.77.

The production of gold in the Southern States last year being about the annual production of these States since the establishment of mints in the United States, and the production of shoenhates. - President Cleveland continues his

establishment of mints in the United
States, and the production of phosphates
in South Oarolina for the last year being
\$2,500,000, gives that State, as a mining
district, including her gold, ten times the

"Resolve to edge in a little reading
overy day, if it is but a single sentence;
if you gain fifteen minutes h,day, it will
district, including her gold, ten times the

LIFE IN TEXAS. Bill Arp in the Lone Star State.

Texas! "What do you think of Texas?" I have been asked that ques-tion a hundred times. Forty-five years ago when I .as a merchant's clerk, my father's clerk, I used to watch him at night while he was posting his books by the light of a tallow-dipped candle, and unfortunate customer's account with staying who is of one of the best families three big letters, G. T. T., "Gone to Texthree big letters, G. T. T., "Gone to Texas," and that settled it for good. But I am not on a collecting expedition now. I am trying to hold my own with Texas and not go back poorer than I came, but it is hard work—precarious work. The obstacles are numerous. At one town where I was advertised to lecture I found on my arrival that the streets were floodwealth that is not now known. We see here that the State possesses fine qualities of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron ores and sparkling among them, the stars of the mine—rubles, emeralds, topaz, amethysts, garnets and other gems.

There are some very fine building stones. people got alarmed and my house was much larger than my audience. But that was all right I reckon, and I have no complaint to make, though I am inclined to think that if the preacher had that no white man could occupy any charged a half dollar I would have come land; in the preacher had the country and out better and done no damage to good morals or Christianity.
Well, Texas is a great State and a great

people occupy it. Everything here is on a big scale. There is more land to the of fossils, the largest collection in the united States. The immense jawbones along the railroads is one vast farm with hardly a division fence to mark the vari-ous boundaries. In fact, there are no forests to furnish timber to make fences, and just now the farmers are beginning to use wire—barbed wire. The towns are full of it and it is stored in warehouses and you can see it piled up at every depot. Iron is so cheap that wire has come down to five and a half cents a pound and will yet be lower. Every mile or so you will see a narrow glade of low forest growth of pecans or osage orange or swamp bushes but not enough for fuel and not large enough for rails and so the farmers have to preserve everything they can, for coal is very Jear and brings eight dollars per ton st all the dopots, and very poor coal at that. Lumber is in demand at twenty dollars a thousand feet, but these people don't Lumber is in demand at twenty dollars a thousand feet, but these people don't seem to think anything of high prices. The farmers don't get high prices for their products but they make more and make it easier than anywhere, and as for bogs and cattle, the whole country is full of them. It seems to be no trouble to raise them here. Hogs grow larger and finer but I see no fine native horses or cows; everything is scrub. The Texas pony is a part of Texas society. The pony is a part of Texas society. The towns are as full of them as the country. They are a small, tough, wiry snimal, and can gallop all day in Texas mud. The drummers tell me they have driven them sixty miles in a day and they are ready for a frolic at the end of the journey. I see no Jersey cattle or other im-proved stock; they will not live here. One noted breeder from Kentucky

Corn, cotton and small grain are emphatically the cultivated products of Texas soil, and cattle and hogs are incidental to these. There are no manufactures worth mentioning. Hardly any flour mills to grind her wheat. A few cotton seed oil mills, that pay only 124 cents a bushel for cotton seed, are making big money. This is the country for such mills for the cotton seed are not wanted for fertilizing the soil as they are in Georgia. One embarrassment over manufactures is the scarcity of fuel and the high price of coal. Jay Gould has a monopoly of the coal business. He has leased the coal fields in the Indian nation and charges his own price. Deni-son is but 60 miles and has to pay eight dollars a ton. Jay Gould's system has developed much territory here along his lines, but Jay Gould would kill the goose to get the golden egg. He is universally detested in this country, and it is said that he has provoked the present strike on purposes so as to depress the stock that English owners hold in his lines and then buy it up for himself. Many good men are in favor of Governor Ire land's declaring his charter forfeited for a misuse of his privileges and want the Governor to take charge of the road and run it. It is getting to be a serious mat-ter now for the supplies are giving out— the neccessaries of life. The farmers

can't even get seed potatoes to plant, and they have gone up to three dollars a bushel. There is a vast amount of money in this country. Every little town has it's national bank. Sherman has only ten thousand inhabitants and has over a million of banking capital. Dallas has five millions and Fort Worth as much more. Waco has five banks. These people are rich, and they have made their money here. Any prudent man can make money here if he has some money to start on. Golden opportuni-ties are before him all the time for this country is on a boom. The farmer is sure of a fair crop if not an abundant one. The merchant does not have to depend on his friends and acquaintances

for customers; everybody trades with anybody and they take no time to run around and jew for low prices. The people do not look backed or impover-

They sell more reapers and mowers and big plows here in one town than they do in all Georgia. One firm in Sherman sold 700 northern wagons last year. Everything here is on a grand scale. Society is yet in an unsettled state; there are no sharp lines drawn; to use a Texas expression, one man is as good as another if he keeps his nose clean. Everybody works and nobody is ashamed of it. Wealth makes no invideous distinctions. A beautiful and lovely girl where I am staying who is of one of the best families of Kentucky, is in training for hydrogen. It is a free and easy country; a sort of go as you please and do as you please people. I made a little trip up in the Indian Nation among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. I found a quiet little town, with about 1,000 inhabitants, most of them akin to Indians, and many of the white people from Lacrais. white people from Georgia. A very intelligent Baptist minister, who has been living there thirty-six years, told me all about things, and informed me that no white me could see the second country. lands in the nation unless he had i with the Indians. He showed me his own house and grounds, and when I own house and grounds, and asked him bow he acquired the right, to my great surprise he answered: "Why, I married an Indian!" I was astonished, for he did not look like he had an Indian wife. He had children and grandchildren, and they impressed me with their fine forms and beautiful eyes and hair.

My landlord was an old Georgian, and

his educated Indian wife was a splendid specimen of a wife and mother. The children were well mannered and smart and handsome. Another gentleman told me he was teaching a school at one of the missions He was an elderly gentleman, and they called him doctor, and as he was very communicative I ventured to ask him is the grandchildren of these inter-marriages of whites with Indians were healthy and vigorous. He smiled at me and said: "Well, yes, I think so-mine are." Shortly afterwards his Indian wife came into the store and I was introduced. So I found mysen in the cautious state, and did not press such delicate questions. That night the Rev. Dr. Wright called on me. He is a full-blooded Choctaw cattle ranch close by and she had the title or was the heir expectant. I like these Indians, and it seems to me there is yet hope for the race. We are too apt to judge the race by the Comanchees and other brutal tribes, and from our childhoed we have coupled them with masacree of women and children, but I reckon we would have done the same under similar persecution. But here are the Cherokees, and Creeks, and Choctaws, and Chickasaws in this territory and they all live in good comfortable houses, and bave schools, and churches, and many of Washington city to be approved by the secretary of the interior. After he trades awhile and gets established there he marries an Indian maiden and can take in making up a good plow.

The properly constructed wheel plow is as far ahead of a plow without wheels, is a far ahead of a plow without wheels, the wheeled wagons are ahead of the All these trading men get rich in a few years, and most of them marry Indians, or half-breeds, and are happy. But after all, I wouldn't advise any man who has passed the meridian of life to break up and move to Texas, unless his chil-

dren had moved there before him. Folks are like rabbits, and when the hounds of trouble get after them can fly for awbile, but they long to twine their course homeward to the scenes of their youth. I don't think I could give up the mountains and valleys and guahing streams of north Georgia for even the rich plains of Texas. I am afraid to make the venture. I like the country and the people and the climate, but I like old Georgia better. We are slow, but we are sure. But if I was a young man, without a wife, and didn't hanker after one, I think I should settle down somewhere in the West in some new railroad town and grow up with it. If a young man dident bave but just enough money to get there, the "acclimation" wouldent hurt him. The trouble with our Georgia boys and girls, is that they attach enferely too much importance to the exactions of society. They marry and go into some business on little means and live on a strain and keep poor and

one. The merchant does not have to depend on his friends and acquaintance age of customers; everythedy trades with a first own of the people do not look hacked or impovers the people do not look hacked or impovers the people do not look hacked or impovers that had a first around lively. They can live in a dag-out and be related that air around lively and the has had time to look around. If he is a little money he had better keep hit has all the has had time to look around. If he is a little money he had better keep hit had he had he had better keep hit had he had he had the properly had he had he had the high had he had he had the high had he ha

A PRIZE ESSAY ON PLOWING.

BY J. C. STRIBLING.

When we consider that the prepara tion of the soil by plowing is the first and most important part of the cultiva-tion of crops, upon which all civilized nations are directly or indirectly depen-dant for both food and raiment, we can appreciate the wisdom of the Western Ploteman, in offering a valuable prize for the best essay on this, perhaps the oldest subject upon agriculture that has engaged the mind of man. Cato, two thousand years ago, said, "If I am asked what is years ago, said, "If I am asked what is the first point in good husbandry, I answer good plowing; what the second? good plowing of any kind." Plowing may be properly called a mechanical preparation of the soil, and the plow the key by which the treasures in plant food, contained in the land, may be unlocked. The character and depth of the soil; the kind of crops to follow; the climate, and the amount and kind of manure to be the amount and kind of manure to be used, are all factors which should determine whether turning should be deep or shallow; but as a rule, all drained lands having stiff clay or hard-pan subsoil are benefited by deep breaking (not turning) with some kind of plow that does not turn up more than one or two inches of subsoil during the season, though the subsoil may be broken to any depth (if there be drainage either natural or artificial) without injury to the fertility of such lands.

The depth to which plowing may prof.

itably be done, depends upon the depth of the soil, or the amount of manure to of the soil, or the amount of manure to be used; the deeper the plow runs the more power required, and consequently more expensive. Therefore, it is evident that it will not pay to plow land having a thin soil very deep without manuring. Deep plowing on inclined or rolling lands drains as well as pulverizes the soil, and countered the avil offects of both or counteracts the evil effects of both ex-cessive rains and drought. Deep plow-ing on flat lands having under drainage or porous subsoil, accomplishes the same

results as the above.

Deep plowing on flat lands, without drainage, is a questionable operation as to economy; heavy rains flooding the land with water that can escape only by evaporation is sure to leave the land hard and inert as before. All stiff lands, that are intended for Spring planting, should be turned during the Fall previous to planting; the furrows should lap on each other at an angle of forty-five degrees, for the purpose of exposing as much surface to the action of frost and air as possible. In order to make this slice should be completely inverted, which will hide all filth and leave a good which will hide all filth and leave a good seed bed. The plow, to do this nicely, should cut the full width of share, and from three and a half to four times as realized that I had but a few minutes to

shallow, and just hefore planting.

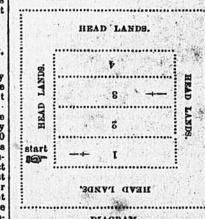
Next to the thorough understanding and knowledge of the foregoing principles, which underlie good plowing, is the practical and economical application of the same. Here the selection of the plow is first in importance; unquestionably, the plow that accomplishes the most and best work, with the least cost, giving due consideration to deaft and I descended all the store for the store f have schools, and churches, and many of them would ornament any society however cultivated. There are no distilleries in the nation, no salcons, no gambling houses and when a disturber of the public peace intrudes himself there he is promptly suppressed and expelled. They have a better government to day than any in the States. When a white man wants to be a trader in any of their towns he has got to get a recommendation from ten leading citizens, and then his petition goes to the Governor or chief, and if it is approval by him it is sent to Washington city to be approved by the secretary of the interior. After he trades awhile and gets established there he is consideration of the same. Here the selection of the selection of the same. Here the selection of the selection of the same. Here the selection of the blundred feet thick by actual measure-ment. A dozen times I soared aloft, and as many times I sailed down. When I descended all the stone fer-se, cobbles, bowlders and trees run to meet me. I hit them all. Now I was assending again, but in a different manner. A balloon miles in circumference was bearing me upward. I clump to its lower part with my teeth. My hands weve in my pockets, for the air was chilly. Above me was the balloon car, and out of it leaned a man resembling the dentity. In the day, the plow that accomplishes the ment contribute to their respective proportions tongs. He regarded me with manifest

contribute to their respective proportions in making up a good plow.

The properly constructed wheel plow is as far ahead of a plow without wheels, as the wheeled wagons are ahead of the old sled, in respect to draft. The good sulky plow enables one operator to perform the toilsome labor of from two to four hands (owing to capacity of plow), with ease and comfort, and the work done is better. Sulky plows, having three wheels (one at the end of beam, and the other two behind the plow), have their advantages; First, the work of both team and piow-can be seen at once; the third wheel insures a uniform depth is as four hands (owing to capacity of plow), and the car advantages; First, the work of the tongs, and was placed and the other two behind the plow), have their advantages; First, the work of both team and piow-can be seen at once; the third wheel insures a uniform depth is as for a farful rate of speed—so fast, indeed, that I could not shut my eyes. The wind blew the lids open and held them back. At last the mau in the car said: "Now I'll pull that tooth; you must cling with your nose while I pull." I obseed, knowing that I was in his power. The tooth came out on the end of the tongs, and was placed in the car above. The dettiat appeared and shook his clouched hand at me and shouted: "Confound your old tooth! It is growing so fast that it will crowd

their advantages; First, the work of both team and piow-can be seen at once; the third wheel insures a uniform depth and width of cut, and considerably reduces the draft. These are three telling points in favor of an economical day's work, and will amount to the price of a good plow in a short while.

The more masterly horse of a team should walk in a furrow, and ne will materially assist the driver in controlling at the team. In plowing fields (on paper(?) there are but few comprehensive plans at that are applicable to their average shape and conditions; one is to line off with a plow a strip, say ten feet wide, all around the field, for the purpose of turning on. Next mark off uniform strips, say ten to fifteen feet wide, running in the desired direction from furrow to furrow, until the field is lined off, then start right hand plows on the outside of strip number these avidents. I relinquished my held and side of strip number these avidents.



is the right shape there will be but little left on uneven corners when the field is finished. This plan is a good one to alternate with the common one of plowing around the whole field, throwing the furrow out. In using two horse cultiva-tors, plow out row number one, swing the team smoothly around at the ends without stopping, and come back on number four; now plow out number two and return on number five, then finish this section by plowing out number three and section by plowing out number three and six. Then repeat the foregoing section plan until the field is finished. In planting drilled crops, some three or four rows should be pianted across the ends of rows, and the head rows plowed out last. In plowing hilled crops, plow out three rows across the ends, after finishing the main field; this will put the ends of rows that have been trampled in pier. rows that have been trampled in nice condition. The chief advantage of the foregoing plans are: first, there is no trampling of plowed land; second, no chating teams, which is unavoidable in short turns, and last, ease to both team and driver.
Shallow stirring of the soil, for the

purpose of killing foul growth, and give a loose earth to protect the growing crops, should be the main objects in cultivation, though it is sometimes advisable to plow young crops deep where the lands have become hard.

FORMERLY: He that by the plow would thrive, Should either hold or drive. LATERLY:

He that wishes by the plow to thrive, Can now enjoy a ride and drive.

Diagram showing mode of plowing out a field on the first plan mentioned in prize essay by J. C. S. The arrows indicate the direction of the first furrow and when strips one and three are finished to edge of number two, then commence on start side of number two and come back on outside of number four and plow out

Up With the Dentist.

With eleven teeth had I parted without the aid of anæsthetics. Unconditionally I surrendered them to the dentist, who was willing to receive them for a consideration. A twelfth must go. As I took the chair of torture I remarked that it was a four-footed molar and would

"Take gas," suggested the dentist.
"What is gas?"
"Nitrogen monoxide—the best anæsthetic known. It is harmless and serves well."

"I'll take it; give me enough."

The dentist brought forth a rubber bag, the wooden muzzle of which he thrust into my mouth. With a bound I sprang into the air.

wide as the furrow is deep; in such land, free from stone, the wheel coulter is invaluable. It is presumed that no one having any forethought will plow land too wet. Plow sandy or porous land shallow, and just hefore planting.

Note that the such a state land, free from stone, the whom I had given a pewter quarter asked me how I liked it, and said that he land.